



A STUDY OF ATTITUDE OF GRADUATE STUDENTS TOWARDS RESERVATION POLICY

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ABSTRACT

The constitution of India provides provision of equal opportunities to every section of the society. Our ultimate aim is to have a casteless society. The provision of reservation in our constitution is intended to achieve this goal. Unfortunately, this remedy has been found to be utterly useless due to several drawbacks regarding its implementation which is the root cause of unrest among deserving few. The reservation policy generated the interest among students unions in India who wanted a drastic change in it. The main demand was not that the reservation in jobs and educational institutions for weaker section should be scrapped but the criteria should be the economic basis. This issue started riots in various states including Delhi which claimed score of lives. In the colleges of Delhi also the students held agitations and observed strikes in support of the demand for the reservation based on economic level of the individuals.

Therefore, the investigator thought to conduct empirical study to know the attitude of the graduate students towards reservation policy.

KEY WORDS: Reservation, Opportunity, Employment, Caste, Policy, Privilege

INTRODUCTION:

India is a country divided on the basis of religion, language, caste, regionalism etc. The reason for these differences can be located in the historical and geographical conditions of India. It is an accepted fact that these factors have contributed adversely in the development of national spirit in the people of the country. So our ultimate aim should be to have a casteless society. The provision of reservation in our constitution is intended to achieve this goal. Unfortunately, this remedy has been found to be utterly useless. What is more it is proving extremely harmful and counterproductive. There is a clamor for reservation by more and more sections of the population, labeling themselves as backward classes and having different caste labels. In the context of growing unemployment and poverty, those belonging to the backward classes want to hang on to the privileges and advantages conferred to them by virtue of belonging to particular castes and communities. Thus neither the reservation could be terminated nor could the caste be abolished. Any move in this direction is thwarted by political parties who are only keen in winning the election by any mean whatever. Since the percentage of reservation is increasing day by day, it is now seen caste wars and conflicts between people of different castes in all parts of the country.

Since the reservation approach has turned out to be illusory and counterproductive and increasingly leading to caste wars and communal conflicts, it is time that better solution in a rational, objective and unbiased way were thought of to realize our goal of establishing a caste less society in India, the need for reservation will disappear automatically if there are plenty of seat in educational Institution for anyone to study, whatever subject of his choice or aptitude.

Next, employment opportunities should also be created on a massive manner. The government, if it so choose, should compete with others on an equal footing to break monopolies both on private and public sectors. People should be encouraged for self employment instead of seeking jobs in government departments and offices. Foreign collaborations should be encouraged. People should be helped to earn while they learn. Economic needs rather than caste label should serve as criteria for getting aid and help in the field of education. Since there will be seats in educational institutions for all and in all discipline, reservation will become automatically redundant.

OBJECTIVES OF THE PROBLEM:

Following are the objectives of the present study

- To study the reservation policy in India
- To study the attitude of male students towards reservation policy
- To study the attitude of female students towards reservation policy
- To compare the attitude of male students and female students towards reservation policy
- Construction of the attitude scale

HYPOTHESIS:

Before proceeding for the study, the null hypotheses are assumed as follows:

- Male students of Delhi have neither a favorable nor unfavorable attitude towards reservation policy
- Female students of Delhi have neither a favorable nor unfavorable attitude towards reservation policy
- There is no significant sex difference in the attitude of female and male students of Delhi towards reservation policy

Key Terms:

1. **Attitude:** Attitudes are thought to be a habitual way of looking at an object, a person or an idea. Attitudes are learned often unconsciously and are nearly always tinged with emotions of fear, love or hate. Some of our attitude comes from straight thinking from direct experiences, but majority are born out of prejudice and merely reflect the attitude of our parents, teachers and friends.
2. **Reservation Policy:** It means the reservation for the scheduled caste and the weaker sections of the society in jobs and admissions to various educational institutions guaranteed to them by the constitution.
3. **Graduate Students:** For functional purpose of the study, the students studying in part-III of graduate class have been considered as graduate students.

DELIMITATION OF THE STUDY:

The field of attitude theory and measurement is very vast and demands a painstakingly stone spread over a considerable period of time. But the span at the disposal of the work being limited, the problem was delimited as under:

- The construction of scale was limited to Likart's Method
- The findings of the study were confined only to the colleges of Delhi
- The study included only degree colleges students
- The study was delimited to the 100 students (50 male students and 50 female students) selected from the colleges of Delhi

Tools:

A questionnaire developed by investigator. Then the questionnaire was given to experts for their opinion. Attitude scale was constructed on the basis of Likart's Method. Some questions were discarded and remaining were included. The questionnaire was administered to the sample. The response sheets were collected. The data was analyzed on the basis of Likart's method and by converting into percentage.

Statistical Techniques:

Statistical techniques were applied for the analysis of data:

- Mean
- S.D. and 't' test

Table 1: Table showing attitude of male and female students on percentage basis.

Subject	Number	Extremely favorable	Favorable	Neutral	Unfavorable	Extremely unfavorable
Boys	50	0	6%	90%	4%	0
Girls	50	0	26%	70%	4%	0
Boys & Girls	100	0	16%	80%	4%	0

Interpretation:

We will study the results under the following headings:

- First of all we study the attitude of male students towards Reservation Policy
- After it we study the attitude of female students towards Reservation Policy
- After that we study the combined attitude of both female and male attitude towards Reservation Policy
- Then, we find out if there was any significant difference in the attitude of boys and girls towards Reservation Policy

Attitude of male students:

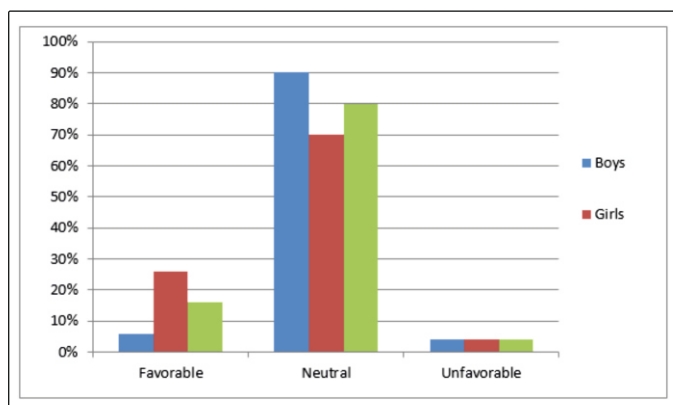
- The 6% male students have favorable attitude towards Reservation Policy
- The 90% male students have neutral attitude towards Reservation Policy
- The 4% male students have unfavorable attitude towards Reservation Policy

Attitude of female students:

- The 26% female students have favorable attitude towards Reservation Policy
- The 70% female students have neutral attitude towards Reservation Policy
- The 4% female students have unfavorable attitude towards Reservation Policy

Attitude of both male and female students:

- The 16% students have favorable attitude towards Reservation Policy
- The 80% students have neutral attitude towards Reservation Policy
- The 4% students have unfavorable attitude towards Reservation Policy

**Table 2: Showing Mean, S.D. and critical ratio i.e. 't' Score of male and female students**

S. No	Subject	Number	Mean	S.D.
1	Male Students	50	236	24.39
2	Female Students	50	245	20.19
3	Total Students (Boys+Girls)	100	240.5	22.84

Confidence Level at 0.05 = 1.95

Confidence Level at 0.01 = 2.56

In order to find out the difference in the attitude of male and female students Mean and S.D. were calculated. The difference between mean have been calculated by 't' ratio, calculated Mean and S.D. shown in 1.2

At 0.05 level null hypothesis is rejected.

At 0.01 level null hypothesis is accepted.

At 0.01 level our calculated value is less than the table value and it indicates there was no significant difference in the attitude of boys and girls towards reservation policy.

reservation policy.

The attitude of both boys and girls in Delhi towards Reservation policy is neutral. In other words, we can say that our two groups (i.e. boys and girls) belongs to the same population whatever the difference were found between these two groups were due to the sampling error or change factor.

CONCLUSION:

1. Male students of Delhi has neutral attitude towards Reservation Policy
2. Female students of Delhi has neutral attitude towards Reservation Policy
3. There is no significant difference in the attitude of boys and girls towards Reservation Policy

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